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(imaginative) to music (exultive). Of the sports described only a very small number would be classified as games in the ordinary acceptation of the term. Among such we find hide-and-seek (the lens of a fish-eye used in hiding), tug-of-war, catch ball, and top-spinning. "Bowl-ball" or "bowl-disc" consists in rolling a wooden ball or disc along a sloping cleared space and discharging small spears (*tchugari*) at it as it rolls,—corresponding with the Amerind game of *chunkee*. Clay balls are spun like tops with the hands by men and women, two or three at a time, the one whose ball spins longest, winning. Other tops are made from gourds with a wooden spindle, and are twirled with the hands; and a buzz or whirligig is fashioned from a similar gourd, with holes on opposite sides through which an endless string is passed.

Seventy-four illustrations of cats' cradles are given, the largest collection known to the reviewer. Some of the figures are extremely complicated, passing through many stages, the hands being supplemented by the mouth and knees; in some one or two, assistants are necessary, and two endless strings are used. Eight local names are given, one, *kapan*, signifying "cut" or "mark,"—the same term adopted for letters and writing when these were taught by the missionaries. Similar figures are met with at distances extremely remote, with and without the same interpretations. The latter refer to animals, plants, the sun, the moon, stars, clouds, lightning, rain, human actions, and utensils. They convey no suggestion of mythologic or religious significance. No games of chance are included, and Mr Roth says it is difficult for these blacks to understand the more civilized custom of producing emulation by a system of awards. With the exceptions noted, the amusements described are imitative and mimetic, and the writer refrains from suggesting any other explanation of their origin and significance. The system of classification, stated to be tentative, would be unsatisfactory for games generally.

STEWART CULIN.

Origin and Character of the British People. By NOTTIDGE CHARLES MACNAMARA. London: Smith, Elder, & Co., 1900. 242 pp., 33 figs., 8°.

This charming résumé escaped us when it appeared, and it now comes to our notice *in circuitu*. The *Archiv für Anthropologie* published a translation of Dr Macnamara's Hunterian address on "Prehistoric Man and his Relationship with the Present Population of Western Europe." The illustrations to this paper at once arrested our attention, being good photographic reproductions of the celebrated crania and jaws described in Mortillet's *Le Préhistorique*. Not remembering to have seen so many of them in one publication, we lost no time in hunting up

the author, who called attention to the work here reviewed, in which also the celebrated ancient crania are used as a basis for characterizing the ethnic ingredients in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. The longheaded first man, the Iberian longheads, the Aryan longheads, and the Mongolian brachycephals are described and located. In England the only human inhabitants, until the Mid-neolithic people, were Iberians; then came the Celtic Aryans; following them in the north of England were the men of Turanian blood, and the short, dark, broadskulled Mongolians of central Europe.

This hasty review of all European history is with reference to the last two chapters, for the book has a serious purpose: chapter iv summarizes the racial origin of the British people, and chapter v discusses the development of the intellectual faculties, the physiological characteristics of the several progenitors of the British people, the qualities of each good for nation-building, and, finally, the influence of crowding into cities and other modern conditions on the somatic, mental, and moral characteristics of this ethnic compound.

It does not take long to find out that a work on the races of Europe in which Sergi's name does not appear is strongly pro-Teuton. Indeed, the author asserts that the "unity and integrity of the great Teutonic race, of which the Anglo-Saxon forms so important an offshoot, are of paramount interest, for upon this union the progress and the freedom of the human family depend." He pleads for unity among the whole Teutonic race, and adds pathetically: "If the inhabitants of the Transvaal and the Orange Free States had been thoroughly acquainted with the English language, they would never have been led by interested persons into the terrible conflict in which they are now engaged."

It would be easy to show that in this sympathetic work some of the terms and opinions are not in harmony with those of Ripley, Keane, Deniker, and Sergi, and, perhaps, of the reviewer. Dr Macnamara is not an Aryaphobiac; he thinks that the Eskimo are the descendants of European glacial man, of pure blood, and does not look to North Africa to supply all the ingredients of the British. But he is careful to give his authorities, and he moves right on. The style and bookmaking are beyond criticism.

O. T. MASON.

Les industries primitives. Défense des éolithes. Les actions naturelles possibles sont inaptes à produire des effets semblables à la retouche intentionnelle. Par M. A. RUTOT. Bruxelles : Hayez, 1902. 68 pp., 5 figures.

In this pamphlet, reprinted from the *Bulletin de la Société d'Anthropologie de Bruxelles*, M. Rutot, Curator of the Musée Royale